BOUSE ADOPTS ITS SUBSTITUTE FOR SENATE BILL.

et etrices out section 36, Imposing an Educational Test, and Inserts a Provision for an investigation of the Suljest of Immigration by a Commission.

WARRINGTON, June 25.—Drustic measures were adopted by the House leaders to-day to put through the immigration bill in the way they wanted it placed on the statute books. The main objection of the enders was to the features of the measure increasing the head tax on immigrants from \$2 to \$5 and providing an educational test as a requisite for the admission of aliens to

It was realized that if a record vote were forced on the latter proposition at least it would be adopted, and in order to preven this the Committee on Rules, of which Speaker Cannon is chairman, brought in a rule which prevented an yea and nay vote. This course secured the attainment of the end desired. The educational test and the noreased head tax provisions, both of which had been recommended by the Committee on Immigration, were rejected. The bill was then passed.

Votes on these propositions were taken by tellers, and when the count was in progress, the Republican leaders, including Speaker Cannon, went among their associates on the floor to persuade them to vote with the House organization. These two subjects were the only ones which the special rule for the consideration of the bill permitted the House to discuss for amend-

Mr. Gardner of Massachusetts, who has been" insistent in season and out of season urging the House leaders to give him a rule, denounced it as a "gold brick. By its operation, as Mr. Williams of Misissippi, the Democratic leader, pointed out to Mr. Gardner, members who did not want to go on record were protected from a yea and nay vote on the question of imposing the

The provision to increase the head tax went out by a vote of 94 to 67, and the provision to provide an educational test for immigrants was rejected by 128 to 116.

A motion to insert a new section directing the appointment of a committee to investigate the whole subject of immigration was rejected also by 123 to 130, but later on, under the influence of the persuasion which the leaders exercised, the vote was

The rule was adopted, 151 to 59. The first amendment was by Mr. Steenerson of Minnesota, reducing the head tax from \$5 to \$2, as under the present law. This was adopted, 94 to 67.

Advocating the amendment, Mr. Bennet of New York gave some figures of immigration that put a new phase upon it. One million and twenty-six thousand immigrants passed through Ellis Island in the year 1904-05. Of these, however, 175,000 had been in the country before and in the same period approximately 350,000 aliens returned to Europe, so that the net increase of population from the year's immigration was about half a million. The head tax of \$2 had paid all the expenses of supervision of immigration and built the Ellis Island station and out of the surplus, which amounted to \$2,400,000 on December 31, 1905, \$500,000 had been voted to enforce the Chinese exclusion act. To increase the tax to \$5, Mr. Bennet said, was wholly unnecessary. Its only results would be to bar out desirable immigrants to add to the revenues of a Government "Which the Lord knows is rich enough to raise its taxes in some other and more reputable way." [Applause.] Mr. Littauer of New York offered the fol-

lowing amendment: An immigrant who proves that he is seeking admission to this country solely to avoid persecution or punishment on religious or political grounds, for an offence of a political of imprisonment or danger to life on account or religious belief shall not be deported because of want of means or the probabilty of his being unable to earn a

livelihood. The amendment was agreed to, 92 to 69 To section 38, imposing an educational test, Mr. Denby of Michigan offered an amendment providing that in the case of an alien described in the Littauer amendment, "such immigrant may be admitted, although unable to satisfy the educational test at the discretion of the Secretary of Commerce and Labor or under such regu-lations as he may from time to time

prescribe."
The amendment was agreed to without a Gen. Grosvenor moved to strike out the

section and substitute for it a provision for an investigation of the whole subject of immigration by a Congressional committee.

Mr. Keliher of Massachusetts opposed the bill generally. It did not come here, he said, in response to any demand created by the industrial or social conditions, but under the pressure of influence exerted by an organization sectarian in character by masquerading as a labor organization. masquerading as a labor organization. In enacted into law it would shut the door against the admission of immigrants whom the North had the intelligence to know it needs, and whom the South, in the very near future, would come to know that it needs.

Mr. Burleson of Texas also opposed the large of the state of the s bill, especially section 38, for the reason that his own State needed 200,000 laborers to do

its work.

A short speech by Mr. Michalek, the new member from Chicago, against whom charges were made that he was not a citizen, not having been naturalized, was the incident of the debate. To use the words of his biography in the Congressional Directory, Mr. Michalek is the first Bohemian that it congress. He said:

rectory, Mr. Michalek is the first Bohemian to hold a seat in Congress. He said:
"In my opinion the belief in and the advocacy of the policy of further restricting immigration is based on the theory, or rather the prophecy, of a resultant future evil conjured up by the magic of imagination, the overstudy of statistics and their michaling application to a condition with misleading application to a condition with the purpose of exaggerating it into a problem. There never has been, nor is there now, any white immigration problem, there now, any white immigration problem, and to assert the contrary is to prostitute the teachings of our history and disregard the logic or the unexampled progress of the United States. I am opposed to the bill in its entirety, because its operation would enmesh the productive power of our country in all of its elemental phases and because it is unprecessary, unjust and

our country in all of its elemental phases and because it is unnecessary, unjust and un-tmerican." [Applause.]

Mr. Cockran of New York said that if he were reduced to a choice between admitting the man who could stand the examination and the man who could not, he would rather send the man with the he would rather send the man with the literary qualification out, for he might lead a vicious life, but he who must work with his hands cannot lead other than an industrious life.

Mr. Gardner—Does the gentleman mean Mr. Gardner—Does the gentleman mean to say that in 500,000 immigrants who can read the average of good citizenship would be lower than in 500,000 who cannot read? That is the only educational test, and if you are right then our theory of popular education is wholly wrong.

Mr. Cockran—I do not say that 500,000 was who cannot read are necessarily better.

ho cannot read are necessarily better chances of vice are greater among men who can live by their wits than among those who must live by their hands. [Ap-plause.] When he is performing this primary labor upon the bosom of the earth he is lifting an American laborer on his shoulders to a higher plane of employment

and wages. [Applause.]
The motion to strike out and insert was adopted, 128 to 116. The substitute reads: That a commission is hereby created, con-

IMMIGRATION BILL PASSED. To give harmonious ex- HE WONT WEAR "S.O." BRAND. pression to the tastes of the owner, the building of the home requires the technical knowledge of the architect, builder, decorator and furnisher, all working under a single contract.

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sisting of two Senators to be appointed by the President of the Senate and three members of the House of Representatives to b appointed by the Speaker of the House of Representatives and two citizen members to be appointed by the President of the United States. Said commission shall make full inquiry, examination and investigation

into the subject of immigration.
For the purpose of the said inquiry, examination and investigation said commission is authorized to send for persons and papers, make all necessary travel and, through the chairman of the commission or any membe thereof, to administer oaths and to examine witnesses and papers respecting all matters pertaining to the subject and to employ pertaining to the subject and to employ necessary clerical and other assistance. Said commission shall report to the Congress the conclusions reached by it and make such recommendations as in its judgment may seem proper.

Such sums of money as may be necessar for the said inquiry, examination and in-vestigation are hereby authorized to be paid out of the "immigrant fund" on the certifi-cate of the chairman of said commission including the expenses of the Commissioners and a reasonable compensation to be fixed by the President of the United States for those members of the commission who are not members of Congress.

This concluded consideration of the bill in committee of the whole. It was reported to the House, the amendments agreed to and the substitute for the Senate bill agreed to state the substitute for the Senate bill agreed

to without division.

Mr. Watson of Indiana, in view of the importance of the proposed legislation and of the lateness of the session, moved that the

House ask a conference.

This was carried, and Messrs Howell,
Bennet and Ruppert of New York named as conferees.

The House adopted the second partial conference report on the Naval Appropria-

tion bill, an agreement upon all matters except the item for the Port Royal Navy Yard, which the Senate seeks to make a naval training station. A motion to concur in that amendment was lost, 59 to 111. Further disagreement thereto was insisted upon and the conference asked by the Senate agreed

The bill to incorporate the Lake Erie and Ohio River Ship Canal Company was sent to conference on the Senate amendments.

HOUSE HOLDS NIGHT SESSION. McCleary of Minnesota Makes a Stand

pat Protection Speech. WASHINGTON, June 25.-When the House met at 8 o'clock for its first night session this year there were less than twoscore members in their seats and the galleries were well nigh deserted but later there was an increased attendance of both members and visitors. In committee of the whole the bill to amend the customs administra tive act was nominally taken up and Mr McCleary of Minnesota delivered a standpat protection speech which has been on the tapis for a month past. His exordium

"I stand unequivocally and without stuttering for the Republican doctrine of protection and reciprocity, as enunciated in the Republican national platform of 1904, as that platform has been interpreted by Theodore Roosevelt.

"The platform thus enunciated and thus interpre ted remains the standard of party faith and the obligation of party honor un til supplanted by another national convention, authorized by the party members throughout the nation to restate the faith of the party. No one else has authority to modify or set it aside. To try to do so would in itself be a breach of faith."

Mr. Pou of North Carolina followed, attacking the tariff.

tacking the tariff.

Mr. Rainey of Illinois was the last speaker, continuing his speech of several weeks ago against the watch trust, with an account of the experience of a New York dealer as illustrating the truth of the charges

relating to the dumping process.

Mr. Rainey announced that he had gone into this fight for business; that he had the evidence to convict the presidents of the companies comprising the trust, and that he proposed to continue the contest until they were in the penitentiary, for at least until I have given a Judge and a jury a chance to send them there.

TO PRESERVE NIAGARA.

The Senate Agrees to the Conference Report on the Bill.

WASHINGTON, June 25 .- Senator Lodge presented in the Senate this afternoon the conference report on the bill to preserve the waters of Niagara River and Niagara Falls.

Mr. Hopkins of Illinois attacked the report because the conferees had omitted his amendment providing that nothing in the bill should be construed as waiving the rights of Chicago to take the waters of Lake Michigan. This amendment was intended to retain to Chicago the right to take water for sanitary and drainage uses.

Mr. Lodge believed the Hopkins amendment was unnecessary, for Chicago's rights were protected under the bill without the

The conference report was agreed to, Mr Hopkins's being the only vote in the nega-

As agreed upon the bill increases the amount of water which may be diverted from the American side of the river from 13,200 cubic feet per second in the aggregate, as provided in the bill as it passed the House, to 15,600 cubic feet per second, but provides further that the Secretary of War shall issue no revocable permits for the subtraction of water, as he is authorized to under the measure, until the limit of 15,600 feet diversion has been tried for at least six months to note the effect of the withdrawal of water note the effect of the withdrawal of water upon the scenic beauty of the Falls. The amount which may be diverted will enable the Pittsburg Reduction Works to obtain power, and it was for this purpose that the increase was made.

The Weather.

The weather was unsettled over the greater part of the country yesterday, without any storm movement. There were many scattered showers and thunderstorms in the Central States, the upper Mississippi and the Arkansas valleys, and in South Carolina. The high and low pressures were without any definite movement, and in consequence the temperature changes were slight and unimportant. In this city the day was fair, with slight change of emperature, winds light and variable; average midity, 58 per cent.; barometer, corrected to read to sea level at 8 A. M., 30.02; 3 P. M., 29.97. The temperature yesterday, as recorded by the official thermometer, is shown in the annexed table:

1906. 1905. ..79° 82° ...75° 77° ...76° 72° Highest temperature, 80°, at 4 P. M. WASHINGTON FORRCAST FOR TO-DAY AND TO-MORBOW

For eastern New York, eastern Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Delaware, generally fair to-day and For New England, fair to-day and cooler in southrariable winds east portion; fair to-morrow; light to fresh north

northeast winds. For western Pennsylvania and western New York, partly cloudy to-day; showers and cooler to-morrow; light to fresh northeast to cast winds,

TILLMAN OPPOSES CONFERENCE REPORT ON RATE BILL.

Occiares That Standard Oli Influence Changed the Pipe Line Provision So as to Exempt its Lines-The Anti-Pass Amendment is Also treatisfactory.

WASSINGTON, June 25.-The Senate spens ment of the day in consideration of the conference report on the railroad rate bill. conclusion had been reached at 4:30 P. M. and the Senate decided to allow the question of adopting the report to go over until to-morrow, and agreed to meet at 11 o'clock.

A recess was then taken on an agreement to meet again at 8 P. M. The evening session was devoted entirely to consideration of

private bills. Tillman submitted the conference report on the railroad rate bill in the Senate this afternoon. He had declined to sign the conference report. In explaining his attitude he said he would ask the Senate to disagree to the report and recommit. Mr. Tillman's objection was to the change of the words "common carrier" to "railroad" in the Elkins amendment forbidding common carriers to transport their commodities The change exempted pipe lines from the

provisions of the law. "The amendment as changed means in plain English that the Standard Oil Company has got in its work," said Mr. Tillman. said that the effect of the change would be to exempt the Standard monopoly f rom the law. There was some mysterious influence at work, he declared, that had changed the whole atmosphere of the conference when it reassembled. "I began to smell a mouse or something," said Mr. Tillman. "I don't know but I am a little suspicious. Any man who is around the Senate long will become more or less doubtful as to motives."

Messrs. Elkins and Cullom appeared uneasy while Mr. Tillman was arraigning the conferees, and Mr. Elkins looked disgusted and frequently interjected side re-

Mr. Tillman declared that every Senator who voted to adopt the report exempting the Standard Oil Company would be branded by the public across his forehead with the letters "S. O." "That is the reason I didn't sign the re-

port," said Mr. Tillman. "I didn't want anybody to say to me, 'You have got "S. O." written on your forehead, Ben Tillman." Mr. Culberson of Texas suggested that the term "railroad," which had been substituted for "common carriers," would probably result in permitting the corporations to escape unless the word "company" or "corporation" was added to the word "rail-

road. At this point Mr. Lodge, who had been absent, returned to the chamber and addressed Senator Tillman, asking permission

to make a statement. "I'll be glad to have the Senator come into this debate and help me to explain some of his good English or defend some of his bad English," said Mr. Tillman.

This reference was to the peculiar wording of Mr. Lodge's pipe line amendment, which had been criticized by Senators and which Mr. Tillman refused to defend, saying Mr. Lodge wrote it. Mr. Culberson interrupted to inquire of

Mr. Lodge whether he believed it right to make oil pipe lines common carriers when they had never been common carriers nor engaged in carrying anything but their own commodities. Mr. Lodge said pipe lines had been de-

clared common carriers by law in West Virginia and Ohio and by the Supreme Virginia and Ohio and by the Supreme Court in Pennsylvania. The trunk lines which had engaged in carrying oil not their own ought to be required, Mr. Lodge thought, to carry for the public. He referred to the alleged protests from the independent oil operators and said he had a suspicion that they were inspired by the great trunk lines which carry 90 per cent. of the oil of the country.

"Mr. Bailey of Texas asserted that the Standard Oil Company was not only a producer of oil, but a transporter and refiner,

ducer of oil, but a transporter and refiner, and it monopolized every branch of the oi industry. Either the trunk pipe lines should be required to go out of the business of proe required to go out of the business of pro-ucing and refining oil or out of the business

of transporting it.

Mr. Tillman suggested that the railroads onr. Illiman suggested that the railroads engaged in the lumber and timber business were also excepted from the Elkins amendment forbidding railroads from transporting their own commodities.

Replying to this reference.

ing their own commodities.

Replying to this reference to the Piles amendment, Mr. Bailey declared that that fact alone was reason why the conference report should be rejected. The country was on the verge of a timber famine, and yet Congress excepted the timber railroads, which were denuding the forests. The pass which were denuting the forests. The pass amendment was another reason for recom-mitting the bill. He believed Congress would do well to attend to Federal affairs alone and let the State regulate the ac-

alone and let the State regulate the acceptance of passes by State employees.

Mr. Overman of North Carolina called attention to the fact that the conference pass amendment had legalized the issuance of passes to everybody except the small excepted class by declaring that issuance of passes to others should not be prohibited.

Mr. Tillman interrupted to say that the best pass amendment was that in the first conference report, which excluded everybody from the pass privilege.

"But Senators objected," he added, "and I never have heard such a howl or seen such an exhibition of hysterical oratory in opposition to it."

opposition to it."
Mr. Bailey believed Mr. Tillman had a

right to complain. It was not a seemly spectacle, that of Senators pleading for a continuation of special favors in the way of free passes. The evil of the pass business was that passengers who paid their fare had to pay enough to make up for the

ree passengers. Mr. La Follette said that a railroad audifor, an undoubted authority, had estimated some time ago that 10 per cent. of all passenger travel in the United States, amount-

senger travel in the Citied states, another ing in value to \$50,000,000, was free.

Mr. Foraker thought the conferees acted wisely in changing the pipe line amendment, for had the bill made pipe lines common carriers and then prohibited them from carrying their own products it would have been unconstitutional. It is uncon-

Mr. Cullom defended the work of the conference committee and read letters and telegrams condemning the provision in the bill, which had been omitted in conference, forbidding pipe lines from carrying their own commodities. He was not going to support a measure simply to punish the Standard Oil Company which worked a hardship to independent oil companies and producers, and he wouldn't be scared away by this cry of Standard Oil. away by this cry of Standard Oil.

Mr. Gallinger of New Hampshire declared

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that the exception of postal employees from the pass inhibition permitted passes to every postmaster and every postal em-ployee, including rural and city carriers. The amendment was drawn to permit post office inspectors and railway mail clerks to ride free on official work, but the terms

were too general.

Mr. Tillman explained that post office employees were excepted because the Post Office Department had reported to the committee that unless the exception was made the Government would have to pay a million and a half additional for transportation of relivery residences.

Mr. Lodge would vote against accepting Mr. Lodge would vote against accepting the conference report, on account of the change made in the pipe line amendment by which these carriers were permitted to transport their own products.

At 6 o'clock Mr. McLaurin of Mississippi took the floor to make a constitutional argument. Mr. Tillman protested and urged Mr. McLaurin to allow the bill to go to conference.

go to conference.

"I don't believe the Senator from South Carolina ought to occupy all the time and

Carolina ought to occupy all the time and then complain when somebody else assumes to say a word," said Mr. McLaurin, displaying some temper. "He has occupied ten times, yes, fifty times, as much of the time of the Senate as I have."

Mr. Elkins urged adjournment, saying the question could not be disposed of tonight, as he desired to speak for an hour. Mr. Tillman insisted that Mr. Elkins speak to-night, but Mr. Elkins thought differently. The altercation became so warm that Mr. Tillman shook his hand in Mr. Elkins's face and it required the pacificatory offices of mutual friends to bring about an understanding after the Senate adjourned. The result was that Mr. McLaurin delivered his constitutional argument and the conhis constitutional argument and the con-ference report on the rate bill went over until to-morrow, when Mr. Elkins will make a speech defending it.

\$20,000,000 PORK BARREL. Omnibus Public Ballding Bill Reported to the House.

WASHINGTON, June 25 .- The House Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds to-day reported the omnibus Public Building bill, which has been held back until this time in order to keep those members who have "pork in the bar'l" in Washington and maintain a quorum. The measure carries an expenditure of approximately \$20,000,000.

As heretofore stated, the bill contains a provision that for the purpose of investigating the postal situation in New York city and of reporting to Congress the result of such investigation, together with suitable recommendations, a commission is created to consist of the Postmaster-General and to consist of the Postmaster-General and
the chairmen of the respective committees
on Public Buildings and Grounds of the
Senate and House. Five thousand dollars
is appropriated for the expenses of the
commission in making the investigation.
For the purpose of completing the United
States Custom House at New York an appropriation of \$450,000 is made. This money is to provide for the completion of the structure in accordance with the

original design.

Among the other New York items in the bill are the following:

Gloversville post office, \$6,000; Ithaca post office, \$30,000; Kingston post office, \$30,000; Little Falls post office, \$30,000; Rochester post office, \$60,000; Saratoga Springs post office, \$55,000.

For enlarging and improving post office buildings the following appropriations are made: For Brooklyn, \$35,000; for Rome,

For ereeting buildings at Corning, \$60,000. For purchase of sites and erection of buildings—Canandaigua, \$75,000; Olean, \$75,-00; Schenectady, \$175,000; Yonkers, \$200,000. For purchase of sites—Amsterdam, \$20, 00; Johnstown, \$15,000; Malone, \$10,000; diddletown, \$20,000; North Tonawanda, Middletown, \$20,000; \$15,000; Syracuse, \$150,000.

For tearing down present post office at Watertown and erecting new building

on same site, \$77,000.

It is probable that the bill will be taken up in the House to-morrow and passed Among the new buildings authorized for New Jersey or additions or repairs to buildings already erected are the following: Elizabeth, \$50,000; Jersey City, \$400,000; Bridgeton, \$65,000; Perth Amboy, \$7,000; Atlantic City, \$5,000.

Bills Passed by the Senate. WASHINGTON, June 25 .- The Senate at the night session passed the following

To provide a seal for United States com-Granting the Ocean Shore Railway Company right of way across the Pigeon Point light reservation in San Mateo county.

To prohibit shanghaing in the United States. To provide means for the sale of revenue in Porto Rico. To establish regular terms of the Federal

Court at Eureka, Cal. The pension bills on the calendar were

Dinner at the French Embassy.

Washington, June 25.—The French Ambassador and Mme. Jusserand entertained at dinner this evening in the Embassy in honor of the newly arrived Naval Attaché of the Embassy, Lieut. de Vasseau Abin de Blaupré and Mme. Blaupré, and M. Pesson-Didion of the French School of Mines, who is a guest here. The Ambassador and Mme. Jusserand will leave Washington to-morrow for New York and will sail on Wednesday for France for the summer. They will be accompanied by Capt. Fournier and will be joined in New York by Commander de Faramonde, who will sail on the same vessel. tained at dinner this evening in the Em-

Army and Navy Orders. WASHINGTON, June 25 .- These army orders were

WASHINGTON, June 28.—Those army orders were issued to-day:

First Lieut. Gordon Johnston. Signal Corps, to Washington Barracks Hospital, for treatment.

Capt. Frederick M. Hartsock. Assistant Surgeon. from Fort Bliss to the Army Transport Service at New York, relieving Capt., William H. Wilson. Assistant Surgeon, ordered to Fort Hamilton.

Capt. Edgar Jadwin, Engineers, to New York city for examination for promotion.

The retirement of Col. Sedgwick Pratt, Artillery, is announced.

These navy orders were issued: Lieutenant-Commander C. H. Hayes, from the Indiana to the Navy Yard, New York. Lieutenant-Commander E. T. Witherspoon, from Indiana to the Navy Yard, New York.
Lieutenant-Commander E. T. Witherspoon, from
the Rhode Island to the Texas, as navigator.
Lieutenant-Commander G. N. Hayward, to duty
as navigator of the Rhode Island.
Lieut. H. C. Dinger, from the Maryland to the Indiana as Senior Engineer.
Lieut. T. D. Parker, from command of the Stewart
to command of the Whipple.
Ensign C. F. Brillhart, from the Stewart to the
Whipple.
Ensign W. D. Puleston, from Naval Hospital,
Annapolis, to the Nevada.

AFTER ELEVATOR MONOPOLY. Senate Unanimously Adopts LaFotiette

Resolution for an Investigation WASHINGTON, June 28 .- Senator LaFollette called up his resolution directing the Interstate Commerce Commission un-der the Tillman-Gillespie resolution to investigate the grain elevators in the North-

Mr. Foraker interjected the opinion that the most useful work done by the Interstate Commerce Commission since it was established was in the information it has brought to light by the investigations under the Tillman-Gillespie resolution-information that ought to be taken up by the Department of Justice with a view of criminal action.

Mr. LaFollette said that the investigation would show the same conditions of combination between grain elevator companies and railroads as now exist in the coal business. He declared that certain railroads had given preference to special elevator companies and later had shared the monopoly with the preferred companies

Mr. Foraker expressed himself as heartily in favor of the LaFollette resolution, as did Mr. Nelson of Minnesota, who said that the conditions in the Northwest in the matter of collusion between railroads and elevator companie; were as bad as they were in the coal business in West Virginia The resolution passed unanimously.

THE LAST BIG MONEY BILL General Deficiency Bill Reported to the House-It Carries \$10,245,000.

WASHINGTON, June 25 .- The House Committee on Appropriations to-day reported the General Deficiency bill, the last of the big supply measures of the session. The measure carries an expenditure of \$10,245,509. The largest item in the bill is \$3,000,000 for collecting the revenue from customs for 1907. Among the other items in the bill

are: Transportation of diplomatic and consular officers under the new law, \$30,000; repair of public buildings on the Pacific Coast damaged by earthquake, \$601,717; lighting and equipment of Statue of Liberty, New York harbor, \$62,800; replacing military stores destroyed by the earthquake, \$1,384,888; Marine Corps, \$416,758; transportation by steamboats, \$30,000; transportation by railroads, \$289,000; House of Representatives, \$100,457; for rent of old Custom House, New York, \$130,600.

The bill contains the following provision: "That the tariff duties, both import and export, imposed by the authorities of the United States, or of the provisional governments thereof in the Philippine Islands, prior to March 8, 1902, at all ports and places in said islands, upon all goods, wares and merchandise imported into said islands from the United States or from foreign countries, or exported from said islands, be hereby legalized and ratified and the collection of such duties prior to March 8, 1902, is hereby legalized, ratified and confirmed as fully to all intents and purposes as if the same had by arch and purposes as repair of public buildings on the Pacific

firmed as fully to all intents and purposes as if the same had by prior acts of Congress been specifically authorized and directed Regarding this provision there is a wide difference of opinion, even among the members of the Committee on Appropriations. It is held by some that t will not only save the Government the amount of Philippine revenue collections, to recover which no suits have been brought but that it will also prevent the payment of those claims which have already passed into judgment by decision of the Supreme Court and which amount to about \$100.000. Others revenue collections, to recover which which amount to about \$100,000. Others hold that this mus be paid, but that it puts up the bars against any further suits to recover duties paid while the Philippine Islands were held under military occupation. The bill carries no specific appropria-tion for the payment of the claims already

SUPERINTENDENT OF LOCKS. Joseph W. Ripley Appointed by the Panama

Canal Commission. WASHINGTON, June 25 .- The Panama Canal Commission to-day announced the appointment of Joseph W. Ripley as general superintendent of locks in Panama. Mr. Ripley will engage in the work of designing and constructing the locks. He was in conference with Chief Engineer Stevens to-day. ence with Chief Engineer Stevens to-day.

The selection of Ernest Howe of the Geological Survey as geological engineer in Panama was also announced. Mr. Ripley will sail from New York next Thursday for Panama with the members of the Panama Canal Commission. Chairman Shonts has already gone to New York to attend a meeting of the Panama Railway directors.

Congress Has No Power to Regulate In-

surance in the States. WASHINGTON, June 25 .- Congress has no nower to regulate insurance outside the District of Columbia, the Territories and the insular possessions, is the unanimous opinion of the Senate Judiciary Committee. A report to this effect was made to the Senate to day by Mr. Spooner, in response to a resolution asking the judgment of the committee at to whether, under the power conferred on Congress by the Constitution, it had jurisdiction over insurance as inter-state commerce. The committee will later make a written report on the subject, setting forth its reasons.

New Assistant Secretary to the President. WASHINGTON, June 25 .- Maurice C. Latta of Oklahoma, confidential stenographer to President Roosevelt, was to-day appointed assistant secretary to the President in place of Benjamin F. Barnes, Jr., appointed postmaster at Washington. Mr. Latta has been an executive clerk at the Latta has been an executive clerk at the White House for several years. He has accompanied the President on nearly all his trips about the country.

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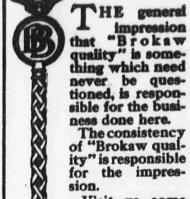
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THE ALGECIRAS TREATY.

State Department Fears That the Senate Will Adjourn Without Ratifying It. WASHINGTON, June 25 .- The State Department fears that Congress will adjourn without the Senate taking action on the convention which resulted from the conference at Algeciras, Spain, on the affairs of Morocco. It is asserted that it will be very embarrassing to the Government if the Senate does not ratify the treaty, as the whole world will look askance and will want to know why the United States does not give its approval to the general act signed by the American delegates. It is contended that there is nothing in the convention which should not be ratified, or which would even be a subject for argument or debate. convention which resulted from the

Promettons in the Navy. WASHINGTON, June 25.—The President o-day sent the following nominations to the Senate: Lieutenant Commanders to be Commanders

-John L. Gow, George R. Clark, William P. White and George E. Burd. Ensigns to be Lieutenants (junior grade)-James C. Kross, Byron A. Long, Alfred G. Hope, Clarence E. Landram, Adolphus Andrews, Frederick L. Oliver, Thomas R. Kurtz, Harold E. Cook, Merlyn G. Cook, John .M. Enocho, Benyuard D. Wygant Hanley H. Simons, Roger Williams, Ivan E. Bass, William S. Pye, Burrell C. Allen, Charles L. Bruff, Edward E. Spofford, Walter N. Vernou, Lewis S. Cox, Jr., Frank R. McCrary Orio W. Fowler, William U. Tomb, Raymond S. Keys, Ernest A. Brooks, Percy W. Foote, John F. Greene, George F. Neal, Frank Mc-Common, Theodore A. Kittinger, William H. Allen, Guy Whitlock, John Downes, Jr., Joseph L. Hileman, Owen H. Oakley, John J. Hannigan, Jesse B. Gay, Guy W. S. Castle, Garrard P. Nightingale, William W. Gal-braith, John V. Babcock, Rufus F. Sogbaum, Jr., John J. Fitzpatrick Casper Goodrich

and Wallace Bertholf. Midshipmen to be Ensigns-William P Sedgwick, Jr., John P. Hart, Chandler K. Jones and John J. McCracken. Passed Assistant Surgeons to be Surgeons-John M. Moore, Richmond C. Holcomb and

Edward G. Parker. Assistant Surgeons to be Passed Assistant Surgeons-James P. De Bruler, Frederick W. Dean, Clarence F. Ely, Albert J. Geigher, Percival S. Rossitter, Walter S. Hoon, Charles C. Grieve, Paul T. Dennes, John A. Randall, Allen D. McLean, Theodore M. Pease, Ransom E. Riggs, Benjamin H. Dorsey, James R. Dykes, William W. Verner, Wesley H. Rennie, Wallace B. Smith, John D. Manchester, James S. Woodward, Charles E. Ryder, Harry L. Brown and Frederick G. Abaken Assistant Paymasters to be Passed Assistant

Paymasters-Arthur S. Brown, John R. Herberger and David G. McRitchie. Assistant Civil Engineers to be neers-Joseph A. Shults and Carl A. Carlson. Boatswains to be Chief Boatswains—Aaro B. Ireland, Percy Herbert, Arthur Smith and

Senate Passes Resolution Asking for Facts About Trust Suits.

John M. A. Shaw.

Washington, June 25.—The Senate to-day passed the resolution offered by Mr. Long of Kansas calling on the Department of Justice for information concerning suits commenced under the Sherman anti-trust law, the interstate commerce law and the Elkins law against rebates.



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No Agreement on Meat Inspection Bill. WASHINGTON, June 25 .- The conferees on the Agricultural Appropriation bill held two sessions to-day, but made no apparent progress toward reconciling the differences between the House meat inspection amendment and that proposed by Senator Beveridge. The committee will meet again

Made It Famous.

Beveridge. The committee will meet again to-morrow morning.

The House substitute for the Senate Pure Food bill was sent to conference by the Senate this afternoon, and as the changes made by the House are radical, considerable difficulty may be expected in striking a balance.

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CLOSING HOURS: 5 P. M.; SATURDAYS, 12 NOON.